and Yates—111.
NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Ashe, Averett, Ba NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Ashe, Averett, Barrere, T. H. Bayly, Bibighaus, Bocock, Bragg, Breckenridge, A. G. Brown, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, L. D. Campbell, Cullum, Daniel, Dockery, Dunham, Edmundson, Evans, Fitch, Goodenow, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harper, S. W. Harris, Haven, Hebard, Henn, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Jas. Johnson, G. W. Jones, Lockhart, H. Marshall, Martin, McMullin, Milson, Morehead, Morrison, Murphy, Orr, Penn, Powell, Scurry, Smith, Stasly, Alex. H. Stephens, Taylor, Benj. Thompson, Venable, Watkins, Wilcox, and Williams—58.

So the rules were not suspended-two-thirds not voting

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. Mr. BRENTON, by unanimous consent, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill for the relief of the holders of bounty land warrants, issued under the act of September 28, 1850; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BISSELL moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the joint resolution of the House explanatory of the act approved September 28, 1850, entitled an act granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. He remarked that there were matters contained in this bill which required the prompt action of the House, and he knew of no measure which had been brought forward that required such action more than this bill. Besides making land warrants assignable, it provided compensation to land officers for locating bounty land warrants, and he would state that there were land officers in the West who, under the impression that com-Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the officers in the West who, under the impression that com-pensation would be paid them for locating warrants, had continued to hold their offices for two or three years, receiving, at most, above clerk hire, about one hundred dol-lars per year. The fact that the lands in their dictricts were mostly taken up by these warrants prevented them from receiving that per centage which they had heretofore received when these lands had been entered in survey. All they were paid was \$500 per year, besides a small sum from dribblings, which did not compensate them for their labor.

Mr. TUCK desired to inquire of the genseman whether it was not his purpose to ask that the other parts of the resolution which he proposed to take up should be passed, besides that to which he had referred; for he had not yet heard of any opposition to that part of the joint resolu-tion to which the gentleman referred, while he (Mr. T.) considered it a matter demanding the utmost deliberation before the House should conclude to create an indefinit and unknown extension of the law of 1850, granting

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Br SELL to go into Committee, and it was agreed to.
And thereupon the House went into Committee of the
Whole, (Mr. Hibbard in the chair.)

HARBORS AND RIVERS, &c.

The CHAIRMAN announced as the first business in order the consideration of the President's annual message.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that this subject be set aside, with a view of taking up the bill designated by the

gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN decided that the gentleman could no make his motion, as the gentleman from New York (Mr Shymour) was entitled to the floor. Mr. SEYMOUR accordingly took the floor, and stated

that his object in so doing was to move to amend the eighth and tenth resolutions referring the President's message—the former providing that so much of the mes-sage as relates to commerce, the improvement of harbors, and reciprocal trade with Canada and other British possessions on our frontiers, be referred to the committee on Commerce; and the latter, providing that so much of the same as relates to the navigation of rivers, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. He moved to amend these resolutions by transferring the subject of the navigation of rivers from the Committee on Roads and Canals to the Committee on Commerce, and supported his motion by stating that it was usual to refer the subjects

Mr. BISSELL, observing that this subject would open a field for discussion almost interminable, moved that its further consideration be set aside. The question being taken on the motion, no quorum

The CHAIRMAN ordered the roll to be called, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the absent members; which having been done—

thich having been done—
The Committee rose and reported the names of the absent members to the House. And a quorum having appeared, the Committee resun

The question was again taken on the motion of Mr BISSELL, and it was agreed to: Ayes 65, noes 61. BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

proved September 28, 1850, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."
The first section of the resolution was read,

The first section of the resolution was read, pre-scribing that nothing in the act of September 28, 1850, shall be so construed as to prevent the sale and transfer of any certificate or warrant issued under said act prior location of the same, or the issue of the patent

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the resolution was so amended as to make it assume the form of

Mr. FICKLIN moved to amend the first section by strik ing out all thereof and inserting the following: "That hereafter all military bounty land warrants shall

assignable by endorsement thereon, and may be, either by a special or blank assignment, but shall in all cases be dated on the day of the assignment, attested by two competent witnesses, and acknowledged before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgent of deeds, who shall certify that the person making the assignment is personally known to him to be the individual making the assignment, or that his identity was established by two competent witnesses, which said assignment, to be attested by the seal of a court of the proper county, shall authorize the assignee thereof to locate the said warant in his own name." Debate ensued between Messrs. FICKLIN and BREN

amendments offered by Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. HARRIS of Tennessee, when— On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, the Com

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, the Committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, offered a resolution closing all debate on this subject in five minutes after the House shall again go into committee; which was agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—

Pending which, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1851.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. HIBBARD, of New Hamp shire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution explanatory of the act approved September 28, 1850, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

The first section provides that nothing in the act of September 28, 1850, shall be so construed as to prevent the sale and transfer of any certificate or warrant issued under said act prior to the On yesterday, Mr. TAYLOR moved to add at the end

of this section the words "in conformity with a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved to amend

nent by adding thereto the following: "Provided, That in all cases the assignment shall be ac knowledged or proven by two subscribing witnesses before some officer authorised to take the probate of deeds, who shall certify, under his seal of office, that the person making the assignment is personally known to him, or that his or her identity has been proven by two creditable witnesses."

The question was now on the amendment of Mr. HAR RIS, it was agreed to-Ayes 67, noes 59. The question next recurred on the amendment of

TAYLOR as just amended, when—
On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, it was fur ther amended by affirming that land warrants may made assignable.

Mr. FICKLIN moved further to amend the amendmen

Mr. FICKLIN moved further to amend the amendment by prescribing that the assignment shall be endorsed on the back of the warrant or certificate; pending which—Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said that for two days the Committee had been engaged in considering the first section, and he thought it was impossible for gentlemen on different sides of the House to understand one another in relation to this subject. He would therefore move that the Committee rise and report the resolution to the House, with a recommendation that it should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, so that that committee might frame a bill which would meet the views of all, and avoid difficulties which might perhaps occur by hasty legis

reported its action to the House.

Mr. ORR moved to amend the report of the Committee of the Whole, by embracing with the said resolution, in its reference to the Judiciary Committee, a bill prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which,

debate of some length ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. TUCK, RICHARDSON, CARTTER, BAYLY, of Virginia, MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and JONES, of Tennessee; the latter gentleman expressing a hope that the resolution would be referred either to the Committee on the Judiciary or to a select committee, so that they could take the subject into consideration, and report a proposition that would meet the views of all. In conclusion has depended the resident proposition by depended the resident proposition of the second on, he demanded the previous question on the motion

The previous question was seconded, and under the ope ation thereof the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question recurring on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time—
On motion of Mr. DUNHAM, it was referred to a selec

ommittee of five. NO TREATY GUARANTYING CUBA TO SPAIN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House, by general consent, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House, a letter from the Secretary of State, informing the House that that Department has no information or knowledge of the conclusion of a treaty between Spain, France, and Great Britain in respect to the Island of Cuba; but, "on the contrary, there is good reason to suppose that no such treaty has been entered into, although there 'is no official information in the Department on the sub-'ject." The document was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed. CASE OF JOHN S. THRASHER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a commu cation from the President of the United States, transmit-ting a report and sundry documents from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 15th instant, requesting information in regard to the imprison-ment, trial, and sentence of John S. Thrasher in the Island

of Cuba.

[These are the same documents heretofore communicated to the Senate, and published in this paper, with the exception of one additional letter from Mr. Webster, which will be found in another column.]

be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and

Mr. BROOKS moved to amend the motion so as to refer the subject to the Committze on Foreign Affairs, "with directions to examine into the laws of domicil in the Island of Cuba, and to see if they are not proper matter

for negotiation and treaty."

Mr. B. stated that at the proper time he would enternto an explanation of what these laws of domicil are, how harshly they operate upon our citizens, and the reason why he considers them proper subjects for negotiation and The amendment of Mr. BROOKS was adopted, and the

on motion, it was ordered to.

On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

The SPEAKER has appointed the following gentlemen as the select committee to which is referred the joint resolution of the House explanatory of the act approved September 28, 1850, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States:" Mr. DUNHAM, of Indians. Mr. STRUMBAR of Georgia Mr. Harris of Tenof Indiana, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Mr. HARRIS, of Tenessee, Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, Mr. Bissell, of DESTRUCTION OF THE CONGRESS LIBRARY.

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the following communication from the Librarian

House the following communication from the Librarian of the Library of Congress:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DECEMBER 25, 1851.

SIR: It is my very painful duty to communicate to Congress the destruction of the books, paintings, statuary, medals, and other property in the principal saloon of this Library, yesterday morning, by fire, that originated in the room in a manner to me altogether unaccountable, as no fires have been used in it for a long time, and no candles, lamps, or other lights have ever been used in it during the whole time that it has been under my charge.

I have not been able to ascertain the precise number of the books that were destroyed, but believe that it may be esti-

ooks that were destroyed, but believe that it may be esti-

books that were destroyed, but believe that it may be estimated at about thirty-five thousand.

It is truly gratifying to have it in my power to add that about twenty thousand volumes of books that were in the law room, and in the two rooms adjoining the saloon of the Library, are safe. Many of these books belonged to the Library of the late President Jefferson, that was purchased by Congress in the year 1815. They constitute the several chapters in the catalogue of the library agreeably to Mr. Jefferson's classification, under the following heads: Ancient History, American History, Beclesiastical History, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Conchology, Moral Philosophy, Law of Nature and Nations; the five chapters comprising the Law department of the Library, Religion, Politics, (including the science of legislation, political economy, commerce, banking, statistics, &c.;) part of the chapters on Architecture; and the entire chapters on Music; Dialogues and Epistolary, Logic, Rhetoric, and Ora-

I sincerely hope that the searching investigation Congress will give to the distressing event, which every lover of science and literature must deeply deplore, will lead to a detection of the causes that produced it, and to the adoption of means that

with the most respectful regard, I have the honor to be JOHN S. MEEHAN, Librarian.

To the Hon. LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Reps. U. S. Congress.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, from the Committe on Public Buildings and Grounds, introduced a joint resolution authorizing an inquiry into the origin of the late fire by which the Congressional Library was destroyed, which was read twice.

The question being on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time, it was read in full as follows:

Resolved, &c. That the joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to inquire into the origin of the fire by which the Congressional Library was consumed on the 24th instant; whether the same occurred from the negligence of any officer of Government, or person in the employment of either or both Houses of Congress, or from the defective construction of the furnaces or flues, or was the act of an incendiary, and also the extent of injury to the building, and the best mode of reconstructing the Library room so as to afford perfect security in the future against a like disaster, and report the facts to the House. The said committee shall have power to send for and examine on oath such persons as may have information touchine on oath such persons as may have information touc

Mr. SWEETSER moved to amend the resolution by authorizing the Committee on the Library, instead of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to make the investigations referred to in it; which amendment was negatived.

The joint resolution was then ordered to be engrosse

and read a third time, and being engrossed was read the

third time.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said that the object of the resolution was to inquire into the best mode of making the library room, when it should be repaired, fire-proof, so that it might not in future be subject to similar disasters. He simply desired to suggest whether the range of investigation should not extend further than this, and whether tigation should not extend further than this, and whether the whole Capitol should not be made fire-proof. It was the whole Capitol should not be made fire-proof. It was known to all that this fire not only destroyed the Library, but endangered every other portion of the Capitol. The structures above the House and Senate were wood, and both were liable to be consumed at any time, as the Library was on Wednesday morning. He suggested that the resolution should be so modified as to inquire into the best mode and means of making the whole Capitol fire-proof.

Objection was made to the proposed modification. The joint resolution, as originally reported, was the

SEIZURE OF THE BRIG "AROC." Mr. FULLER, of Maine, by unanimous consent, offer-the following resolution, which was agreed to:

the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if not incompatible with the public interest) any information in the possession of the Government relative to the seizure of the brig "Aroc," of Eastport, Maine, owned by Z. A. Paine and commanded by Capt. A. C. Spates, and the detention and imprisonment of said mater, in the year A. D. 1850, by the Haytien authorities, at the port of Jeremie, and also what measures, if any, that may have been taken to procure indemnity to the owner of said brig for her detention and for the imprisonment of the master.

EXPENSES OF THE LATE FIRE. Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, desired to introduce a bill making appropriations to meet the expenses incurred in consequence of the late fire at the Capitol; and, to show the necessity of the passage of this bill, asked that a com-munication from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings

might be read.

The following communication was accordingly read: OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Washington, December 26, 1851.
Six: The late destruction of the hall of the United State Library by fire has left a mass of burning books and papers, which I am now having removed. I am also constructing a temporary roof (covered with tin) over the exposed arches which cover the rooms immediately east of the Library, which I hope to finish this week.

To enable me to pay the cost of these works, and also of roneous, the buckets, axes, &c.; purchased during the fire, and the wages of however, by men employed to guard the premises and prevent the further as executors.

The bill was then read, as follows: Be it engeted, &c. That the sum of five thousand dollars Be it chacted, &c. That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in discharge of the expenses incurred in the extinguishment of the late fire in the Library room, the removal of the rubbish, and the preservation of such backs and other critices as may have been saved, and f such books and other articles as may have been saved, and ac construction of a tin roof for the preservation and protec-on of that portion of the building now exposed.

After some discussion on points of order the bill bassed, and the House adjourned to Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE the greater part of the week was consumed by the continuation of the Debate on the "Compromise Resolution" of Mr. FOOTE. At the "Compromise Resolution" of Mr. FOOTE. At torical associations of the spot on which he stood. To the close, however, the Senate took a respite from the crowd in the yard it was impossible to speak at length, the subject, by postponing its further consideration the noise and confusion being so great. It was not easy to Monday, the 5th of next month.

The House of Representatives was mostly occupied with the bill making land warrants assignable, which, from the difficulty of perfecting it in the House, was ultimately referred to a select com-

WEBSTER, by which it appears that no Treaty exists between England and France guarantying Cuba that this guaranty involved the abolition of slavery in Cuba, is wholly imaginary, and without foundation.

Another document relates to the case of Mr. Thrasher, in which the Secretary of State sets forth the law of domicil under the laws of nations, and especially in the Island of Cuba, showing that Mr. Thrasher has so involved himself as to be divested of his claim to protection as an American citizen under the Treaty of 1795. This paper Mr. BAYLY proposed to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon which motion Mr. BROOKS remarked that the laws of domicil operated very harshly upon all foreigners going to Cuba to reside, and offered an amendment directing the committee to examine into the laws of domicil as they existed in that Island, and see if they are not proper matters for negotiation and treaty. This amendment having been agreed to, the communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A copy of it will ed. The President of the United States was neither for be published in our next.

The details, as far as received, of a new Revolu-

tion in France, and of the concentration of all the powers of the government of that country in the hands of one man, will be found in another part of not alone for France, but for all Continental Europe. It is the solution of a crisis which observant men have for some time predicted, and of which the last preceding accounts from Europe heralded the near approach. In this country it will attract a deep and general interest, especially among all who regard with reverence and respect the incomparableness and the value of constitutional government, without which public liberty can never exist, or ex- Court, in reply to a toast to the Bench and Bar of Penn is one of the clearest usurpation-demanded, it is said in extenuation, by self-defence. That is, a faction in the Assembly meditated the arrest and impeachment of the President; so he took the initiative by arresting and imprisoning the plotters, turning the rest of the Assembly out of doors, locking the door, and putting the key in his pocket! When was ambition without the apology of necessity? The act of the French President strikes us as quite Cromwellian; it has the boldness if not the justification of Cromwell, or the stern dignity of that fanatical usurper. It seems to have been a struggle of two antagonistic forces, of which the success of either must be the death of the Constitution. Many there are doubtless of our countrymen, who, having no faith in the fitness of French nature for strong government, will hail this new revolution France, and the Pope, puzzled sadly the rest of the com with complacency as an advance toward that stable condition. And possibly they may be right. For ourselves, we shall rejoice if it end in good for the nation, whatever the form it may assume; but at present we heads than ours to predict a future for the French people. We have ourselves, in a life not very long. already witnessed three French revolutions, and now comes a fourth. They do not appear to us to improve in quality as they increase in number, but the fifth may be better. We seriously hope so; but of that brave and impulsive people we can only say, that while for them we hope all things, we yet fear all things. One other hope we will express and that is, that our new-light interventionists will not move our Government to remonstrate with the

The Hon. A. F. OWEN, late United States Consul to Havana, has arrived in this City, and is staying at Gadsby's Hotel.

THE CHOLERA AT JAMAICA.-A steamer from Bermuda, which has just arrived at Halifax from Jamaica with dates to the 20th ultimo, reports that the cholera, instead of being on the decline, was extending its ravages in many parts of the island. The Morning Journal says:

"From all parts of the country our accounts are lamer table. The peasants are again being swept off, and the disease is spreading fearfully, while the violence with which it acts leaves but little time for the beneficial application of medicine. At Montego Bay the town is infected in all quarters. At Leith Estate the mortality has been very great, death carrying off his thirty or forty victim daily from that property and neighboring estates. The effect of this disastrous state of affairs is already manifest in

Serious differences have taken place with his ex sellency Sir CHARLES GREY. His speech at the opening of the Legislature had given great offence to both branches.

THE McDonogu Executors .- The New Orleans Delt says the statement telegraphed to this city that Judge Buchanan, of the Fifth District Court, had refused to allow Messrs. Howard, Mayer, and Gurley their share of the per centage as executors of the McDonogh estate, was erroneous, the decision being just the reverse. He did, however, by a previous decision, revoke their commissions M. KOSSUTH IN PHILADELPHIA

Editors Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 25, 1851. You will be glad to have, from a calm observer, som account of our Kossuth ceremonial. It was in every way creditable, not only to the gentlemanly hospitality of Philadelphia, but to its discretion and practical good sense, being disfigured by none of the extravagancies which have made our sister city so ridiculous. The truth is, that, yielding the palm as I do most ungrudgingly to all the metropolitan claims of New York, I ask for Philadelphia and her citizens of all parties superior consideration for the very qualties that marked the reception yesterday—decorum, moderation, and abstinence from all ultraism. The truth is, too, that, with every degree of latitude, M. Kossuth, travelling southward, will find a marked abatement of the exorbitant sympathy with his principles which characterized the New York *èmeute*. The details of the reception here you already have. It was, I repeat, in every way creditable; the military display, thanks to a large reinforcement from the country, remarkably so. During the morning M. Kossuth mad two short and moderate speeches: one in Independence Hall, in reply to the Mayor's welcome, and one to the multitude in the State House yard. In neither did he ut ter one word of his peculiar intervention doctrines, but confined himself to a gentlemanly acknowledgment of the honors he was receiving, and clever allusions to the histo keep a throng of cold-footed listeners tranquil. Throughout, however, it is right to say there was great enthusiasm and most respectful regard for the convenience and health (not a little exposed) of the city's guest.

The "speaking" event of the day was the Corporation dinner at the United States Hotel. The company was numercus, composed of most of the constituted authorities On Tuesday several highly interesting docu- of the city and neighborhood, the judges of the suprem ments were communicated by the PRESIDENT of the and leval courts, &c. It was a brilliant affair, and as higher than the largest of the and leval courts, &c. It was a brilliant affair, and as higher than the largest of the Corporation of the largest of the larg resentatives, Mayor, Recorder, and Councilmen, expos for many hours to the inclemency of a December procesto Spain; and that therefore what has been often sion, and being thus peculiarly susceptible of the comforts said by our Democratic contemporary in this city, of the festive board. M. Kossuth did not appear till the cloth was removed; the excuse (and I have no doubt the true one) for this apparent discourtesy to his guests being that he was seriously indisposed. On entering the room he was introduced by the Mayor, and was cordially received. He then made the short speech of acknowledgme which the newspapers have reported. There is an earnestness in his tone, heightened by his effort to conquer the foreign language, which is impressive, and he was listened to with deep and serious attention; the prevalent sentiment when he closed being sympathy with his manifest physical suffering, and disappointment that he had not fur-ther gratified his serious auditory by speaking longer. In this speech it is fair to M. Kossuth to say there was not a word of offensive or even doubtful doctrine, and the nearest approach to any thing of the sort was a most innocent and graceful reference to the inscription on the old State-House bell. This speech was unexceptionable. It was warmly cheered, and he immediately retired.

Then burst forth the long pent-up municipal oratory And here (I say this too for the credit of Philadelphia) very different conduct and tone from New York was adopt gotten nor postponed, but was toasted first and heartily cheered. Nor was this all. Three gentlemen, two soldiers and a civilian, openly and respectfully dissented from the New York doctrine of intervention, and declared that the sense of Philadelphia was opposed to all Governmental meddling with European politics; and yet (unlike Judge Duen) they were allowed to speak and were warmthis day's paper. The event is a very grave one, ly and heartily cheered. Mr. McMichael, the editor of the North American, who, I believe, prides himself on being eminently a man of progress, and who has strong po pularity here, founded on a just appreciation of his intelligence and high social position, spoke out like a man for Washington and Washington doctrines, and was neither jeered, nor hissed, nor hooted.

On the other hand, there was what I may call an alliterative explosion on the side of intervention, every where and for every thing. Kane, Kelley, and Kossuth sound well together. Judge KANE, of the United States District sylvania, the Pennsylvania Judges and Lawyers who were called, in the language of that country, a coup d'état, present being discreetly silent, led off in a speech which, I say it with all possible personal respect, equalled in absurdity any thing uttered at New York. He was not only for "reviewing the dogmas of the past," (especially those laid down by the old Federal party, of which Mr. Kane was once a distinguished member,) but for an immediate alliance, offensive and defensive, in the cause of Hungary. Judge KELLEY, of the Common Pleas, exploded soon after He too was for "reviewing the dogmas of the past," and spoke in favor of the volunteers of the United States and England, (?) and that the United States might safely rely on her militia force in waging foreign wars in behalf of the political freedom of distant States, closing with a toast not very intelligible to my mind: "The United States Europe: May they soon annex the British realm!" Wha exactly the Judge meant by this I do not pretend to say : but certain it is the Militia Officers present, includin Major General Patterson and his staff, looked aghast at the idea of being sent over to Hungary to fight the Cos sacks; and the suggestion of the revival of the Holy Alconstitutional freedom, and regarding that volatile liance intimated in the toast, and re-annexing England to race as safe and tranquil only under the rein of the only "United States of Burope," Russia, Austria, pany. The truth is, that of all jokers judicial jokers are the worst, as was made painfully manifest on the late Treason trisls here; and the jests, if they were jests, of these two Judges last night were any thing but successful, quá jokes. If they were in earnest, they involved most persee through a glass darkly, and it requires wiser nichous doctrines, and I can only say this flippant way of "reviewing the dogmas of the past" is very unworthy of grave magistrates, who know, or ought to know, that the logmas of the past constitute the wisdom of that profes sional science of which they are the ministers. The rest of the Judges who were present listened to this rhetoric in silence. So ended this chapter of the Kossuth cere-

On Friday the popular banquet (tickets ten dollars head) takes place, and then M. Kossuth, who, by that time, I presume, will be properly supplied with historical allusions to Pennsylvania, will make his great speech. I trust and believe that, for his sake, it will be a moderate not move our Government to remonstrate with the President of France for overturning in this summary way the constitution of his country.

All discreet one. Mr. Dallas will preside, Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL having, I understand, declined. Of course, Mr. Dallas, having committed himself in a letter to the New York Bar, will not be reserved in urging intervention every where and for every thing, and denounce the Char, at whose court he was once the welcome representative of our country. It will be observed, too, that, while other Presidential aspirants have plunged headlong into this whirlpool, Mr. BICHANAN and his friends stand discreetly aloof. It will be very creditable to that gentleman, and gain him many friends among conservative men, if he ontinues to do sa.

Philadelphia, hus far, has not lost its balance. R.

TARIFF CONVENTION. A Convention of the Iron-masters of northern New York as held at Keeseville, Essex county, December 17th, to take into consideration the effects of the present tariff upon their interests. There were a number of persons present interested in the iron trade from Essex, Clinton, and Franklin counties. Their report, which is a long one, claims that all their property, "consisting of Forges Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Nail Pactories, their appendages and machinery, together with the ore beds and woodlands owned by them," amount to about \$3,000,000 in value, but have depreciated full one-fourth under the tariff of 1846; that all their business, furnishing support to 5,000 men, and giving subsistence to more than one-third of their population, must be relinquished as a losing concern. They desire, therefore, specific duties to be laid on foreign iron to enable them to live.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The LEGISLATURE of this State finally adjourned late on the night of the 16th. We are pleased to see that, at the eleventh hour, an absurd prejudice was overcome, and both Houses agreed to resolutions to give the consent of the State to the sale of a site for a lighthouse to the United States, on Bull's Island. This measure passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 17, it having been previously rejected in At the op

that body.

The House indefinitely postponed the communication from the British Consul commenting upon the refusal of the Legislature to modify the law in regard to the safe-keeping of free persons of color who may come into the State. The committee, in their report, say that they "cannot suppress an expression of surprise at the course her Britannic Majesty's Consul has thought proper to pursue, in ad-dressing to the Executive of the State arguments and comments upon proceedings still pending before the Legislature." Mr. Ayer moved resolutions requesting the Governor to receive no further commu-nication from the British Consul, &c.; but they were opposed by Messrs. J. Izard Middleton, Reid, Torre, nd Memminger, and finally laid on the table.

We make extracts from the valedictories of the Speakers of the two Houses, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) as in some respects indicating official and public sentiment on the question which has so deeply excited the Palmetto State. Mr. Simons, Speaker of the House, said :

"We have been officially connected during a period of great agitation. The tyranny of a wild fanaticism has threatened us from without our borders, and has not failed to kindle the flame of resentment and indignation in the hearts of our own citizens. We should not be surprised hearts of our own citizens. We should not be surprised that a division in our counsels has ensued. To a certain extent this diversity is neither to be wondered at nor reprehended; but it will become criminal if, forgetting the presence of an external foe; we fall upon each other, and, in the midsts of contests and disputes, give up our beloved country to faction and misrule.

"We are now about to part—to break, in many cases, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem which even so short a connexion has not failed to create. We part, and it is scarced possible that in the range of human expectation, the same persons whom I have now the same persons whom I have now the same persons will ever assemble together again. Then, my

address will ever assemble together again. Then, my friends, when you go hence, cherish the recollection of those friendships to which I have alluded, as green spots in your memory, and if there should be feelings of another shade among you, suffer not to-morrow's sun to go down upon your westly.

shade among you, suffer not to-morrow's sun to go down upon your wrath.

"Many noble spirits now stand before me who would willingly waste life and fortune for their country. These pare not the sacrifices required of you now. But let each return to the bosom of home, with a conscience void of offence to his neighbor; and God will bless your labors if, as representatives of the people, you return again to these Halls to offer up your time, your talents and fervid patriotism to the service of the State, our common and honored mother!"

Mr. R. F. W. ALSTON, President of the Senate,

" Looking back to the period of organizing this Senate little more than a year since, when the mournful aspect of this chamber pointed to the loss of our wisest counsellor, we met under trying circumstances; surrounded by diffi-culties, men's minds seemed intent with full purpose to meet them. We part under different circumstances, with nerves unstrung, relaxed; and, I deeply regret to add, not united now as then.

"My friends, let not the breach be widened, but closed "My friends, let not the breach be widened, but closed. Let us not give to party those talents and energies which belong to our country. The mere supremacy of a party is of small intrinsic value. It will be subservient to elevate this individual or that to office and to power. But vate this individual or that to office and to power. But our purpose leads us to look above such considerations.

"No great policy of State can be accomplished except by the consent of the people, with the concurrent will of the large majority of the people.

"Our allegiance is our own. Our interests are the same. Our danger is common. Let us endeavor to assimilate our opinions.

milate our opinions.

"Not to mention secession by separate State action, now life-less, and no more to be resuscitated for good, nor co-operation, which few will maintain the possibility of obtaining from the Southern States, unless our people are prepared to present an undivided front in advance—with divisions among our people, with discord and personal jealousy among their trusted men—we shall not only be defenceless in fact, but will be placing the State in a condition to invite aggression against her peculiar policy, her institutions, her honor.

"But I must not dwell on these thoughts. They are

uch as must have occurred to most of you if I had no suggested them. Let me entreat you not to suppress then but give them their influence over your motives, and ampl room in your bosoms to expand in

"Our business is now to "We part here, and withdraw from these walls of re-

mestic life. "May you safely reach your several destinations. In the confidence of an enlightened constituency, and in the blessed repose of home, may you find full recompense for the privations which are incident to a faithful performance

f your public duties. Farewell." The Charleston Standard further says the most thriling scene of the session of the South Carolina Legislature was that in the House between Mr. Hurson and Col. JOHN S. PRESTON. It arose on the report of the latter upon the Calhoun and Butler Monuments. Mr. Hurson opposed the report, and remarked that this was not the time to build monuments, since yet it remained to be settled whether Mr. Calhoun's doctrines were to be tri-umphant or dishonored. He intimated that the supposed decision at the last October elections, if considered as final, had placed the State in an attitude to dishonor the memory of Mr. Calhoun, and that the people of the State

were unworthy to erect a monument to him.

These remarks roused Col. Praston to an immediate and thrilling reply. He said that he regarded the Government of this State as Democratic Republican, and his ment of this State as Democratic Republican, and his reading taught him-that, under this form, the voice of the reading taught him-that, under this form, the voice of the people, "through their constituted modes," was not only the rule of the State, but the honor of the State. In October last that voice had been proclaimed over the land. He who stigmatizes its decree is a slanderer of his counry; he who rejects its rule is a traitor, and deserv traitor's doom. If there be dishonor in the State, which there is not, it is with those who strive to give vitality to an ephemeral clamor, which rose with the insects of May, and was silenced with the frosts of October. Most of those who joined in or were deluded by this clamor, are virtuous and patriotic, and yield to the sovereign decree which dispelled it. But if there be those who still cling to its purposes, and are willing to rake up the du-of Calnous and Butler to give them new life, neithed virtue, nor patriotism, nor the honor of the State can be

rought to sanction the effort.

Thus Col. P. continued to maintain that the Voice the People is the power and rule and honor of the State He spoke with electrifying effect.

There are few Editors in our country, we presu who cannot, more or less feelingly, sympathize with

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY. AMATEUR OBITUARIES .- We have a correspon Barnwell District to whom we beg leave, once for all, tender our grateful acknowledgments for his numerous favors, with a hope that he will not continue the same who has buried more friends within the last two year than any the most afflicted individual of our whole acpaintance. He seems to labor under a mortal necessity of going into tears and bereavement about once a month, and, going into tears and bereavement about once a month, and, when nobody dies conveniently, he is obliged to make up a case to satisfy his thirst for grief. We should not have complained of this, but one of his first subjects remonstrated earnestly with us touching his premature burial, and we were obliged to make amends by restoring him to the light of day. Since then we have contented ourselves with being silent mourners at the affecting funerals of our correspondent. His last case—that of the gentleman "cut off in the bloom of his youth," who "left a numerous offereing," and at "the rown, and parade" of where

The late fire in RALRIGH, (N. C.) though diss was not to the extent previously reported. There were some fifteen buildings consumed, and the entire loss is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

SHOCKING DEATH .- Mr. David Brister, of Trenton, wa engaged with several men on Friday morning in cutting away the ice that obstructed the wheel of his mill. He was standing on the top, while the others were prying it loose, when suddenly it began to turn, carrying him down through an aperture of not more than three inches, and consequently crushing and killing him immediately.

[Nescark Daily Advocation.] THE STEAMER PAMPERO CONDEMNED.

This case has at last been fully investigated and decided. On Monday, the 1st instant, the United States Court convened at St. Augustine; McQueen McIntosh, Esq. appeared on behalf of the claimant, Mr. Sigur; G. W. Call, Esq., United States

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Call offered in evidence the deposition of Alexander Patterson, a custom-house officer of Key West, mainly in answer to the question propounded by the United States, viz: "Did the said steamer Pampero enter the port of Key West at any time in August last? If so, how often, at what times, what official account did she give of herself? Did she on either occasion exhibit any papers? If any, what papers and when ?" The answer was of a very condemna-

No further testimony being offered, Mr. Call rose and read the libel, also a letter written by Lopez, showing plainly that the vessel had violated the section upon which the libel was founded. Mr. Call then opened the argument by reading the section, as follows:

ment by reading the section, as follows:

"If any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or shall knowingly be concerned in fitting out, furnishing, or arming any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace," &c., "such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years; and every such ship or vessel shall be forfeited."

He reviewed the testimony in the case, and claimed the forfeiture of the vessel.

The most prominent feature of Mr. McIntosn's argument was his contending that the word "people" signified a "nation;" that the inhabitants of Cuba could not be called a people, and therefore the section which the opposite counsel had read could not apply to a case of this nature. Secondly. The act evidently contemplated an armed vessel, as all the cases reported in the books proves it to

be so. This vesset was a more transport; she could not commit hostilisies, to she was not armed.

On Wednesday, the 3d instant, Mr. Call finished the closing argument, showing that the word "people" was a general word, as used in the United States, synonymous with persons. Again, the vessel was to cruise or commit ties, not to cruise and commit hostilities—these expressions constituted distinct offences.

The second libel introduced was for carrying a false registry. On Thursday, December 11, the Court proceeded to pronounce its opinion in the two libels against the steamer Pampero, and, after an able review of the argument on both sides, condemned the vessel under both charges, concluding with these words:

"A separate decree ordered will be made for the sale of the vessel, and, inasmuch as another decree of forfeiture is this day pronounced and entered against her in another suit, or under another libel, for a violation of the other suit, or under another libel, for a violation of the registry act, therefore but one order of sale will be made, to be entitled in both cases. The sale to be made by or under the Marshal of this Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the town of Jacksonville, where the steamer now lies, and on some day previous to the 22d January next, to be designated by the Marshal; of which time and place of sale the Marshal shall give at least twenty-five days' notice in some one or more of the public newspapers printed in Florida; and at least twenty days notice in some newspapers printed in Savannah, Georgia. And the proceeds of the sale to be brought into Court by the Marshal, to await the further order of the Court in the premises."

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN SPAIN The Charleston Courier contains a letter from the Hon, DANIEL M. BARRINGER, our Minister at Madrid, in which he promises to use every endeavor to secure the pardon of the American prisoners in Spain. In his letter he says that "the unfortunate affairs at New Orleans and elsewhere in the United States, in which Spain believes there has been great insult and outrage to her flag and injuries to her subjects, resident in the United States, have much complicated and added greatly to the diffi-

culties of the release of these prisoners." He says, owever, that he will do all he can to alleviate the sufferings, and would see them in person but for the great distance from them of his residence, and the elief that he can better serve them by remaining at

We are in the midst of strange events, and have arrived at a most important crisis in the affairs of our country. An exile invited to our shores as a safe asylum from oppression, is not content to re-ceive our hospitality, but appeals to the people to instruct their Government to comply with certain demands which he makes. He undertakes to denonstrate that we have been and still are governed by fools, who understand nothing of the true principles of Government, and modestly insists that his rule of policy should be adopted, though it is contrary to that of our Government, from its organization to the present moment. Against this endeavor to dictate we protest. As a distinguished exile, who has sacrificed all in defence of freedom, we would velcome M. Kossuth to our land; but as our lawgiver, or the expounder of our system of government and its policy, we cannot accept him. have too much self-respect and native pride to yield the guidance of our nation to a man who has been only a few days a sojourner in the land.

[Culpeper (Va.) Observer.

INTENSE COLD.

Wednesday morning was the coldest remembered in this city and vicinity. The country being covered with the snow of six or eight inches deep which fell on Monday, the cold was the more sensible. The Thermometer stood at sunrise at zero in the same exposure in which we have lately noticed its being down to 5° and 8° above zero.

posed positions, indicated a temperature several degrees It was during the hours of so intense cold as this that

We do not doubt that the Thermometer, in more ex-

our excellent and indefatigable firemen were called to severe duty and labor, as stated in another part of this paper. A letter from the city of New York to the Newark Ad-

vertiser states that "The Medical profession seem to be in considerable excitament just now. The death and previous treatment of Dr. J. K. Rodgess has caused quarrelling among those who attended him in his last illness The Pathological Society, where the case was reported, and the morbid specimen exhibited, have taken sides with the majority of the Physicians against Dr. Hosack, brotherin-law of the deceased. He, in return, is preparing a statistical pamphlet, to defend himself and crush his oponents and their allies. Several other matters disturb the harmony of the profession. The arrival of Kossuth has been coincident with a grippe which seems to attack right and left, commencing with cough, cold, or sore throat, and accompanied by chills, fevers, &c., lasting two or three days. Small-pox continues prevalent, the amount in 1851 almost if not quite equalling that in 1844. Scarlet fever is also quite common.'

AN IMPORTANT SUIT .- It was stated under our telegraph ead, several days ago, that suit had been brought by the ous offspring," and at "the pomp and parade" of whose military funeral divers respectable officers of militia were "so miserable, that, strong men as they were, nature predominated, and they gave vent to passionate bursts of feeling"—is now before us, and has harrowed our own heart so much that we should be unwilling to subject the Government against John Kilty Smith and John Chand-Orleans, and for which judgment was obtained in the District of Columbia in 1822. The Picayune says a writ of sequestration has been granted to seize the deposites in the Bank of Louisians, the State Bank of Louisians, the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, made in the name of John Chandler Smith and John Kilty Smith; also for the seizure of the shares of the capital stock held in their names, and all other property of theirs which may be found, and that an injunction has been issued to prevent the sale or transfer of the notes, stock, &c., during the pendency of this suit.

J. Chandler Smith being a resident of Baltimore, the court has appointed M. M. Reynolds his representative. The interest will increase the amount claimed to \$700,000.